

# ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. IV.]

TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, A. T., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

[No. 10.]

## THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

—IS—

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Plain death notices, free. Obituary remarks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry, \$2.50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates. Office south side Court-house Plaza. JOHN WASSON, Proprietor.

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TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

### R. A. WILBUR, M. D.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
OFFICE: COR. STONE AND CONVENT STS.

### O. F. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
Practices in all the Courts of the Territory.  
Office in the Hodge Building, Tucson.  
November 1, 1873.

### COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

### J. E. McCAFFRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
U. S. District Attorney for Arizona.  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Office on Congress street.

### L. C. HUGHES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ATTORNEY-GENERAL ARIZONA,  
TUCSON, ARIZONA.  
Office on Congress street.

**HOWARD & SONS, & L. DENT,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.  
Legalization of Mexican titles especially attended to. Address,  
VOLNEY E. HOWARD & SONS, Los Angeles, California.  
June 14-15.

G. W. CHESLEY, J. S. JONES.  
**G. W. CHESLEY and CO.**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers

## FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

Sole Proprietors of  
**CUNDURANGO BITTERS,**  
No. 414 Front street, San Francisco, Cal.  
and 51 Front street, Sacramento.  
Special attention will be paid to the trade in Arizona.  
May 24.

### E. D. WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
—Dealer in—

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Meyers Street, Tucson,  
Keeps the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING in the Territory, which he offers FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the BEST QUALITY. LIQUORS of the VERY BEST.  
Tucson October 4, 1873.

### NEW GOODS.

From East and West.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A NEW Stock of

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,  
BEST MADE CALIFORNIA BOOTS  
AND SHOES, THE LATEST  
STYLE HATS.

Also on hand BEST BRANDS WHISKY, BRANDY and WINES; Imported KUMMEL and CURACAO, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, best brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars, to all of which I most respectfully invite one and all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods; very polite and attentive gentlemen to wait on you.

Thanking the public for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of same.  
Store Corner Main and Congress streets.  
S. H. DRACHMAN.  
Tucson, November 8, 1873.

## IN VAIN.

Call back the sun,  
Which years and years ago  
Streamed fair and warm  
Where memory's roses grow.

Call back the tune,  
Which echoed in the air  
When life was young  
And all the world was fair.

Call back the kiss,  
Which thrilled through all thy veins  
In love's young dream—  
Of which no trace remains.

Call all things back,  
As shadowy as these,  
But never seek to summon back  
Lost opportunities.

## Yavapai County.

From The Miner of November 29:

C. P. Head have, at the Glenora, near Camp Verde, about 900 head of cattle, among which are some extra good stock cattle and horses.

Levi Bashford, one of our oldest and most liberal merchants, is about to visit California and the East on a purchasing trip.

Fort Whipple sends twelve pupils to the Prescott district school. The total daily attendance is about forty.

Two thousand head of sheep recently arrived in Kirkland valley, from California; and we hear of more coming. 3,000 head of Texas cattle are feeding on the Verde. Ed. F. Bowers recently purchased 200 head of cattle and took them to his ranch in Skull valley.

Friends of Herbert Bowers will be pleased to learn that he has arrived in San Francisco, and that his health was better.

Hay is here worth from \$40 to \$50 the ton, corn-fodder from \$12 to \$20 per ton, corn and barley from 4 to 5 cts. per pound.

Jackson & Marcell arrived lately from Verde river, with a wagon load of game consisting of six deer, 200 pounds of fresh fish and some dozens of duck, snipe and quail.

The arrastrar of Elliott Bros., in Prescott, worked by steam, has been recently started on Goodwin ore. W. C. Collier is attending to the amalgamation of the ore, which yields about \$400 in silver per ton. The arrastrar operation is an experiment to ascertain the proper method of treating the ore.

The arrastras on Kirkland Creek are working successfully.

The first number of a small, four-page paper, bearing the title of "Daily Arizona Miner," will make its appearance about four o'clock in the afternoon of December 1, and every evening thereafter, save those of Friday and Sunday. The Weekly Miner containing the latest telegraphic dispatches, up to the hour of going to press, Friday evening, will be furnished daily subscribers on that day, so that there will be "no missing link." Having neither time, space nor inclination to publish a lengthy "foreshadowing" of what the Daily Miner will attempt, we will be brief, and promise nothing save that it will be our aim to make its editorial remarks true, lively and interesting, and to crum it with the latest and best telegraphic dispatches.

This notice appears in The Daily Miner: Messrs. E. S. Penwell and C. F. Mitchell have each made arrangements for purchasing one-fourth interest in The Miner establishment, and will, hereafter, be associated with us in the publication of the same.

MARTIN & WEAVER.

The firm name will, hereafter, be John H. Martin & Co. John H. Martin, B. H. Weaver, E. S. Penwell, C. F. Mitchell.

## About Yuma.

From The Sentinel of last Saturday:

In our last, in noticing the shipments to the interior, by Wm. B. Hooper & Co., we made a mistake in the figures, which we now correct. The amount dispatched by this house, by their own trains and by those consigned to them since September 24, 1873, was 884,146 pounds of quarter-master and commissary stores to Tucson Depot and to Camps Lowell, McDowell, Grant, Bowie and Apache. In addition to this, they dispatched during the same period citizen freight to every portion of the Territory to the amount of 563,000 pounds.

A horrible murder was committed last Monday night, near the steamboat house. A young Indian about 15 years of age, was found Tuesday morning, almost cut to pieces. The mutilation of the body was of so revolting a character, as to forbid description. An inquest was held by Justice Lindsey, but no clue to the murderer could be obtained. The Yuma Indians say that he was killed by some Indian who lives between here and San Diego.

In the late grand jury report, we find these paragraphs:

We have found one true bill for the crime of murder, one true bill for assault with intent to do great bodily harm. We have examined into and ignored one case of highway robbery, one case of assault with deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily harm, one case of resisting an officer, one case of burglary and robbery.

We find that salaries of the jailor and guard have been for sometimes \$75 each per month, but that they have each received county scrip amounting to \$150 each per month to cover such salaries—It being claimed that scrip is only worth fifty cents on the dollar, and there appears to be an inclination to regulate these payments in scrip according to the fluctuating value of these securities; this we consider wrong; let these officials be paid a reasonable fixed salary payable in county scrip without reference to fluctuations.

THE YUMA SENTINEL very truly says:

The effort to create a sectional feeling must be reprobated and condemned by every man who has the true interests of Arizona at heart. There is no jealousy between the different sections of the Territory, and we endeavor to endeavor to engender a mischievous citizenry in the country.

## Ohio to California via Overland— Final Remarks About a Well-spent Life and Other Scenery.

OAKLAND, CAL., November 26.—The telegraph this morning satisfied me of the justice of fate after all. I left for Europe in doubt as to whether I ought not to be damned for starting at all, and completely disgusted at Arizona for throwing aught in the way of Gov. McCormick going with me, or I with him. But now I yield to the theory of predestination and all the rest of it—especially when "there's a woman in it." What was my loss proves to have been the Governor's gain, and if we don't all be happy yet, there is no one more willing to see another make the most of life than myself in this case. After adding every way he could to bring the perverse Apaches to terms, it was only characteristic of his humanizing nature to turn his attention to the next worst problem in the cards. Of course I refer to the average woman. I came through Wyoming Territory feeling more hopeful for the country than ever, learning that the last of the Modocs (always excepting myself) had been banished to the first country conferring additional sufferings on American femininity. When I conclude my work on Europe, I may conclude to marry any average girl who will submit to the record if not terms prescribed therein. If not, I am open for proposals to the first Dutch girl that comes along. The book is not yet in type, but will be sooner or later, and then I will put on the finishing touches with a press from Limburger. If the work be not extremely ill-edged, I promise before God and man that it will be sufficiently highly scented to bring tears to the eyes of the seed; if not also make angels weep. So much by way of an advanced sheet, as the critics call it. Yes, I see nothing to prevent the women from doing well in direct connection with the last of the Modocs from the original lava-beds. Could I but be present to congratulate the Governor to-day upon his newly-acquired happiness, I should ask him in all kindness, if his highest earthly aspirations had not been reached? He is not the only friend of mine taken from me by the despotism of woman, and I am beginning to feel lonely enough. In the language of the classics, I am a Roman (romain) ruin, and anything but a magnificent one in appearance. But such is life. I did not intend to use that hackneyed phrase—such is life—ever again. But really such is life. In the swamps of Western Ohio, ten days ago, I found a pretty little blonde, but the house of my older brother, and I wondered how the devil it came there. Inside so few months, when I last saw no sign. These are the moments that carry me back into the ages when you and I were boys, dear Tom, and swung the girls on dogwood saplings and raised hair and hell generally. I could look on the buried palaces of the Caesars with unconcerned curiosity, but these ever-loving babies are making sad havoc with my reasoning powers. I am almost as mystified about it as if I were a child myself, and ready to ask the usual question, I felt relieved the other day when I saw this practical and poetical answer to the query—

"Go ask that blushing bride, and see, if she don't own and frankly say,  
That when she found that angel babe,  
She found it by the good old way."

When the great "Independent Press" puts such an elegant truth through as that, I always give credit. I find quite a number of my California friends and tramps gone off the handle, so to speak, but my time has not yet come. So much running round and wasting of sweetness on the desert air, to say nothing of the green shore of Killarney, the shades of Geneva, and so forth, until I haven't got \$2 left to set up house with. Tell my friend, Tom Ewing, to keep an eye on those Parisian sleeve-buttons, which I forwarded in his favor; all good Americans go to Paris to die if not to go to heaven. The average American knows literally nothing of what is most interesting of Europe, and it took no Bayard Taylor to tell me that as soon as I first set foot on a foreign shore. Taylor got disgusted finally in trying to solve the problem in fine English; then married a Dutch girl and retired to the beer and brass-bands of Faderland, and I hope is happy. This is one thing I have learned as a looker-on in Vienna. One may read of European titles and sounds the last call to glory, but if he or she looks at Europe through their own eyes, they must begin making a book of their own at the first landing. The impression is then fixed forever, and there is no need of liking America the less or becoming a snob. Europe has been done by spectacle school-marm or professional psalm-singers following each other in beaten trails until the libraries are stopping over with mental drivel. It is a good thing for any one who can afford it—I admit I couldn't, but as a Bohemian of the irrepressible stamp, went anyhow—for the comparisons or contrasts between the old and new landscapes, government and ways in general, are infinite and only understood by being on the ground however so short time. I can now even better realize this fact in listening to and answering the boorish and boresish questions all along overland. One can better appreciate the struggles going on in Europe of interest to us all, and so long as we take an interest in all human affairs, it were best to have a less prejudiced if not impressionable idea of the case. But I have not said anything of the trip overland—just as if it had not been done to death as much as scribbling idiots and shyder statesmen could possibly do it first and last. But it is not dead yet nor sleeping. Neither is the Texas Pacific done or gone into its final lava-bed. If Scott don't build the latter, I will, you know, and there an end. California as usual is building railroad on paper, while the common enemy of all—the Central Pacific—is quietly doing about all the State can show in the way of public improvements. The average Californian could learn a lesson from any boy extant, where dirt and water come in contact. California is superior every way to Italy, except in one thing—newspapers. California could let out a hundred or so to Italy, and both countries be the better for it—at least they could be no worse. I should be sorry for the change, however, on second thought; my sympathies were entirely aroused when I got to Rome, where there has always been more salvation and less soap than in all the rest of heathendom (alias civilization) combined—always excepting Naples. The average Californian has no idea of how well off he is, never will learn till born over again. I always return to Oakland with a better opinion of it—its progress and prospects. When enriched

by the bones from waifs and devils (including my own) of half a million from every shore known to man, it will be a city worthy of an entire letter to THE CITIZEN or any other concern in its line. Let us watch and pray, for I did not have to repack my carpet-bag this morning. Ah, the pleasure!—but so long.

## Pith of the President's Message.

Following is a summary of President Grant's annual message delivered at the opening of Congress, telegraphed to The Daily Union at San Diego:

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1873.—To the Senate and House of Representatives: The year that has passed since my last message to Congress—especially the latter part of the year—has been an eventful one to the country. In the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low the fortunes of a great many persons. Political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions of the Union. The capture on the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag, has for a time threatened the most serious consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end of the continent to the other. The matter is happily now in course of satisfactory adjustment which will be honorable to both nations.

I take pleasure in saying that the American exhibitors received a gratifying number of diplomas and medals during the International Exposition at Vienna.

The President recommends Congress to enact additional measures for the suppression of the coffee traffic.

The money awarded to the United States from Great Britain in satisfaction of the Alabama damages has been invested in the five per cent. registered bonds of the United States and is held subject to the disposition of Congress. The President recommends the creation of a commission for the purpose of auditing and determining the amounts due the various claimants of damages sustained by the deprivations of the English privateers during the war.

The President recommends the payment of the Anglo-American claims for damages sustained during the rebellion, amounting to about two millions of dollars, as awarded by the commission appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

In March last, in the name of the American people, I sent the congratulations of the American Congress to the Spanish people upon their efforts to establish a republican form of government.

Unhappily, in the island of Cuba, the baneful influence of the slaveholders of Havana has thus far succeeded in defeating the efforts of all liberal-minded men in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba. The struggle for political supremacy continues, and the pro-slavery aristocracy in Cuba is gradually arraying itself more and more in open hostility to and defiance of the home government, while still maintaining political connection with the Republic in the Peninsula. This aristocracy in Cuba, although usurping and defying the authority of the home government whenever such usurpation or defiance tends in the direction of oppression, or in the maintenance of abuses, is still a power in Madrid and is recognized by the government. This is an element more dangerous to the continuance of colonial relations between Cuba and Spain than that which inspired the insurrection at Yama—an element which is opposed to granting any relief from insular and abuse, with no aspirations of freedom, commanding no sympathies in humane breasts, aiming to rivet stronger the shackles of slavery and oppression, and its power in Cuba, under professions of loyalty to the mother country, is exhausting the resources of the island, and is doing acts which are at variance with those principles of justice, liberality and right which give nobility of character to a Republic. In the interests of humanity, of civilization, and of progress, it is to be hoped that this evil element is in the future soon to be broken down.

The President, after reciting the particulars in the case of the Virginias says: Spain recognizes the justice of our demands, and has arranged for the immediate delivery of the captured vessel, the surrender of the survivors of her crew, and a salute to our flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those proved guilty of illegal acts of violence towards citizens of the United States, as also towards the indemnity of those who may be entitled to it. The President says he will submit the papers to Congress when the full text of the correspondence arrives by mail. Orders have been given to place our navy on a war footing.

The President recommends action looking toward a better method of electing the President.

The President also recommends the enactment of a law that no bills shall be passed during the last twenty-four hours of Congress except on yeas.

Strict economy and retrenchment in the expenditures of the government are strongly recommended; including the withholding of appropriations for public buildings in many cities where the work has not yet been commenced, and appropriations for river and harbor improvements in those localities where the improvements will be of but little benefit to general commerce. Economy in the matter of fortifications is also suggested.

Laws looking to the establishment of cheap transportation will receive the President's hearty support.

The progress made during the past year in American ship building is referred to as very satisfactory.

The President recommends the establishment of more mints.

Attention is directed to the necessity of preparing for war in time of peace, and the President recommends the re-opening of promotion in the staff corps of the army.

The President favors Postmaster-General Creswell's recommendation to extend the free delivery and prepayment system to printed matter of second class. The postal savings bank system is also recommended, as well as the proposition for a postal telegraph, which last is commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

The message touches on the Utah question, and the President recommends legislation to secure the administration of justice in the courts of the Territory.

The President favors the adoption of the Territorial form of government for the Indian Territory.

The message recommends a

the United States in 1875, and every five years thereafter.

The President favors a more strict enforcement of the civil service rules, thereby insuring a greater independence to office holders and less vexation to office-givers.

The admission of Colorado Territory into the Union is recommended.

The President takes ground in favor of general amnesty, and closes his message with the suggestion that laws should be enacted to better secure those civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not effectually secured to the enfranchised slaves.

## Col. Morrow's Military History.

Following is from the Los Angeles Star of November 29:

Col. Morrow was 19 years old when the war between the North and South commenced, and had just graduated from one of the fine academies of learning in Nashville, Tenn. Morrow's father was a banker in Knoxville, and early in the struggle took sides with the Union men of that section. Robert joined one of the regiments that was raised in that section, and performed signal service at Cumberland Gap, in 1862. He was soon made a lieutenant, and at the taking of Knoxville, in 1863, served on General Burnside's staff. Subsequently he distinguished himself on the field, and was made a captain. In 1864 he was transferred to General Stoneman's staff, and served with that officer until the end of the war, participating with his command in all the battles in east Tennessee and Western Virginia, during the latter part of the war. He was badly wounded twice, in 1864, and seriously in the taking of the Salt Works, in Western Virginia. During the first month of President Johnson's administration, Robert was selected his assistant private secretary, and was brevetted to a colonelcy for brave and meritorious conduct on the field. He remained with the President until the close of his term, after which he was appointed and confirmed a full major and paymaster in the regular army. He was very popular with army officers and others. He came out to this coast in the Summer of 1868, and for the past eighteen months has been resident paymaster at Tucson. He leaves a mother and sister in Knoxville, Tennessee.

## Military Items.

By war department order of November 15, Lieutenant Pardee's leave of absence was extended three months.

By order of same date and by direction of the President, the extension of leave of absence granted Captain V. M. C. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, September 8, 1873, is still further extended until February 1, 1874, and acceptance of his resignation is suspended until further orders.

By order of November 15, Capt. E. H. Leib, 5th Cavalry, was required to report by letter to the Adjutant-General for duty with the next detachment of recruits ordered to Arizona.

By order of same date, the leave of absence for thirty days granted Lieut. C. P. Rodgers, Fifth Cavalry, September 25, 1873, is extended sixty days.

## Congratulatory Telegrams Continued.

YUMA, A. T., December 6, 1873.—James H. Toole, Mayor Tucson: The corporate authorities of Yuma heartily respond to the greeting of your Tucson friends. May the ball of progress continue rolling on its onward course.  
A. J. FINLAY, Mayor.

PRESCOTT, A. T., December 8, 1873.—Hon. James H. Toole, Mayor of Tucson: The kind greetings of the corporate authorities of your village are reciprocated. We join our praise with you that the single electric wire which now unites us in words with the world beyond the desert, may be soon followed by the parallel bars over which steam may transport us in person.  
L. E. JEWELL, Mayor.

THE SENTINEL, of Yuma, is informed that sufficient unto the day is the trouble thereof. Some men are dignified by any sort of opposition, and are even grateful for any sort of notoriety. There is not anything so damaging to the feelings of such men as a profound silence and indifference to their position on any subject. Sometimes accident or want of knowledge of their true character, places such in positions which ought to entitle them to credence, and in such cases they must be rasped down. Not necessarily otherwise.

OUR Washington telegrams show that Gov. McCormick is actively at work on the opening of Congress and that the Territorial Delegates have complimented him and his ability by selecting him chairman of their organization; also give a hopeful view of railway affairs. The California and Arizona dispatches are interesting, and of a character that may be expected in THE CITIZEN.

"THOMAS" said a father to his son, "don't let that girl make a fool of you. Look sharp. Remember the adage that 'love is blind.'" "O, that adage won't wash," said Tom; "talk about love being blind! Why, I see ten times as much in that girl as you do."

A HILLSBORN, III., philosopher, named Jeff Yokum, after listening to various exploits of early days narrated by a party of gentlemen, broke in with: "Well, fellows, I tell you it seems to me that as men get older fun gets skinner!"

A young lady had coquetted until the victim was completely exhausted. He rose to go away. She whispered, as she accompanied him to the door, "I shall be at home next Sunday evening." "So shall I," he replied.

A YARMOUTH woman who recently followed the remains of her rather irregular husband to the grave, afterwards remarked that she had one consolation—she knew now where he slept nights.

ZECKENDORF Bros. are expecting, this week, the finest assortment of goods ever brought to Tucson. They are now selling below cost to make room for them.